

BURLINGTON.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT
WM. H. HARRISON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
FRANCIS GRANGER.

FOR GOVERNOR
SILAS H. JENKINSON.

FOR VICE GOVERNOR
DAVID M. CAMP.

FOR TREASURER
AUGUSTINE CLARKE.

SENATOR FOR GRAND ISLAND COUNTY,
HECTOR ADAMS.

FOR CONGRESS
HON. HERMAN ALLEN.

OF The omission of our Senatorial ticket will be accounted for by reference to the Postscript.

ELECTION NEWS FROM THE WEST.

Returns of the election in Kentucky begin to reach us. The contest for Governor has been very animated. At the election, it will be remembered, we were beaten by about 2000 votes. We subject such returns as we have received.

In the city of Louisville, the majority for Judge Clarke over Flournoy, the Tory candidate, is 655—Clarke 1260—Flournoy 605. The vote in Louisville last year for Congress was for Graves (Whig) 1211—Pope (Van Buren) 1150. Whig majority last year only 53.

In Franklin county, Clarke 400—Flournoy 548—last year Jackson majority 30.

From the Cincinnati Whig, Aug. 5.

KENTUCKY.

We learn by a gentleman directly from Mayfield, that at the close of the polls on the second day of the election in Mason county, Ky., every precinct that had been heard from, the Whig candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor were ahead of their opponents more than four to one. The majority for the Harrison candidates in Kentucky will be enormous.

Handsome Triumph.—In Campbell county, Kentucky, Mr. Wm. A. Slaughter, a warm Whig and friend of Gen. Harrison, and John A. Gooden (Van Buren) have been elected to the Legislature.

Mr. Slaughter did not come out as a candidate until the Saturday before the election, but he succeeded in beating Thompson, the late Van Buren member, by a handsome majority. There was no other Whig candidate.

Campbell county has heretofore been considered a strong Tory county.

The Louisville Journal is of opinion that Judge Clarke has succeeded by a decided majority.

INDIANA.

In this state only members of Legislature have been chosen. The Madison Banner of the 3d instant says the election passed off in that region with less excitement than has been witnessed perhaps for many years. "During the whole canvass," says that paper, "there was little or no agitation,—very little active electioneering by the candidates,—no stump speeches,—and no efforts to make local considerations the test."

The Banner states that Messrs. Marshall, Stapp, and Chambers are elected to the legislature from that county, and Mr. E. P. Peabody is elected for Jennings county.

The Louisville Journal of the 4th says the accounts from two or three of the nearest counties of Indiana, "are of the most cheering character." In Floyd county the Whig ticket for the legislature had succeeded by a large majority; and Clark county, which heretofore always gave a majority of 400 for the administration, has now elected two Whig representatives.

The Washington Globe publishes a letter from Lawrenceburg, which is as follows:

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Aug. 4, 1836.
Dear Sir: The recent election in Indiana has been decided upon local, not party grounds; and, as far as heard from, stands—Devotion 2 and 2; in Franklin County in Ripley 1 Van Buren; in Shelby 2 Van Buren 1 and in Switzerland 2 Van Buren.

The Cincinnati Whig states that 2 of the members chosen in Madison are Whigs, as well as the member chosen in Jennings. This makes so far as heard from, Whigs 12; Vanites 8. It is rather a favorable symptom for the Whigs, to see the Globe explaining that "the election was decided on local grounds." In former times, the Whigs have had to resort to these expedients to save appearances. A few days will bring us full returns.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The General Election in this State for Governor and State Legislators takes place to-morrow. In a few counties, excepted from the general rule, the election took place in the week before last. The test question as to U. States politics is the Governor's Election. R. D. SRAIGHT (now the Governor) being in favor of Mr. VAN BUREN for President, and Gen. DUDLEY, his opponent, being a decided supporter of Judge WHITE for that office. The counties heard from, eight in number, are the strong hold of "the party." They give SRAIGHT 4263 votes, and DUDLEY 3122. In the estimates previous to the election, the Van Burens claimed in these counties a majority of 2,375 votes; and the White party allowed them a majority of 1,475, being 329 more votes than they received.—*Nat. Int.*

The Raleigh Register of the 9th inst. says—"We do not say it for effect, but because facts warrant the assertion, that the indications thus far of the are most encouraging character for the success of Whig principles. We cautioned our readers, last week, that the first would be unfavorable, but they are far less so than we anticipated. The democratic county of Granville gives such an offset against the party, that we

almost balance accounts, where we expected to fall heavily into their debt. The counties now heard from, sent last year 20 Van Buren members—this year, they have only elected 19, a gain to the Whigs of 9 members—a gain greatly exceeding our most sanguine estimate. The gubernatorial election is equally promising, and we feel almost as certain of Dudley's election, as if the fact was ascertained.

TENNESSEE.—The President is electioneering in Tennessee; but he finds that the word of Cass can no longer stand against the world. The Tennesseans say that they can elect their own Chief Magistrate without either the aid of a Rucker Caucus or of a Presidential dictation. Dinners in honor of Judge White and Mr. Bell have been tendered throughout the State. It is quite melancholy to see Gen. Jackson raving against his old friends with all the imbecility of dotage and the fatuity of passion. He can never regain the influence he once wielded in Tennessee. His own State has completely deserted him, and with all his electioneering efforts he cannot hand her over to his favorite successor.

PENNSYLVANIA. Every day's mail brings confirmatory accounts of the changes occurring in Pennsylvania. On the 30th ult. about seven hundred persons belonging to Cumberland and Perry counties, hitherto one of the most devoted districts to Gen. Jackson, assembled at the Barracks in Carlisle, where, after partaking of a dinner, they were addressed by Mr. Penrose, a Senator from those counties in the State Legislature. This gentleman was not long ago, and so were his constituents, favorable to Van Buren. He voted for the United States Bank, which subjected him to the denunciations of the Globe and the pensioned press throughout the State, and a strong effort has been made by them, to injure his popularity. His constituents, determined to meet him at the dinner and hear his reasons for the vote. They retired perfectly satisfied as will be observed by the following resolutions which passed without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That this meeting are fully satisfied with the reasons just advanced by C. B. PENROSE, Esq. in relation to his advocacy of and voting for the chartering of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we deplore the spirit of party which exists in our land, which opposes the greatest and most beneficial measures, merely for the sake of party.

Resolved, That the opposition made to the chartering of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania—the opposition made to the division among the States of the Surplus Revenue of the General Government—the greatest acts of American legislation, is lamentable evidence that this brutal party spirit exists.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the wise and well-thinking of all parties to unite and put down the vandal spirit of our age.

VAN BUREN CALCULATIONS. Let it be borne in mind that the Van Buren party claim North Carolina, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri with as much confidence as they count upon Ohio and Pennsylvania. The elections which have taken place in these States and whose results we shall have in a few days, will enable us to judge how far reliance may be placed upon the general accuracy of their statements. If they make Speight Governor of North Carolina, we must give up that State—if they defeat Geo. Ashley in Missouri, we must yield that State, and if they carry the Legislatures of Illinois and Indiana, we must abandon all hope of those States. Let us wait patiently for the news.

The Mountain and the Bay States.—A correspondent of the Boston Atlas, speaking of the political aspect of the country, thus alludes to the significant posture of Vermont and Massachusetts at the present moment.

"The reflection is consoling to the friends of equal rights here in moral and sober New England, that while every State in the Union save three, has at some time or other yielded to the influence of the General Government, during the reign of 'King Andrew,' the State in which was the 'Cradle of Liberty,' and also the State made renowned by the glorious 'battle of Bennington,'—the two best farming States in New England—are two of those three yet unconquered provinces of King Andrew's dominions. Massachusetts and Vermont have not yet 'bowed the knee to Baal;' and if you fight a good fight in the coming struggle, so triumphant will be your victory, that intrigue and corruption will give over the struggle for future domination."

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS. The march of the new expedition against Texas has been suspended and it is supposed no further operations will be undertaken till fall. In the mean time the leaven of revolution is at work in Mexico, and the result will be the abolition of the Central system of government introduced by Santa Ana, and the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1824, for which the Texans were at the outset, professedly contending.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—Letters from Matamoros, July 1st, say that the Mexican government have made, or are making a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, to engage eight thousand to join them in their operations against Texas, and that six of their chiefs are in close negotiation with Gen. Urea, and that letters to that effect

have been forwarded to Washington, and copies sent to Gen. Gaines.

The Mexican Congress was in session on the 29th June, and had refused to ratify the acts of Santa Ana. Gen. Filasola was to be tried by court martial for obeying Santa Ana's orders, and retreating. All Mexico was in a state of revolution, and the friends of the Federal system, and the enemies of the present government of soldiers and priests, were acquiring the ascendancy. The existing government had resorted to a forced loan and was adopting violent measures to perpetuate its power.

The Creeks.—A letter from Tuskegee, dated July 21, states, that 2500 to 3000 hostile Indians had removed to the West, that there were at Tallahassee 3000, at Wetumpka about 2500, at Ponca Springs 2000, and in the vicinity of Tuskegee 1000. Gen. Jessup and staff at Tuskegee. The marines left that morning for Tallahassee.

Accounts from Fort Mitchell, up to Saturday, 30th ult., communicate no news of any importance. Slight skirmishes continued to take place almost daily between the Indians and the troops, on the Georgia side, but they produced no important results. Gen. Jessup's headquarters was at Tuskegee.

O'CONNELL. It seems as if about to stir the Paddy's up again with the "long pole" of agitation. The municipal bill having been defeated by the Lords on the 30th June, a stormy debate ensued in the lower House, in the course of which Dan expressed his indignation in no measured terms.

"Mr. O'Connell censured the conduct of the Lords, whose reasons and whose conduct were like an insult to Ireland. They had talked of normal schools of agitation. The House of Lords was the great school of agitation; but from that moment he announced that they should have plenty of agitation in Ireland, safe, peaceable agitation. The Irish had been insulted; they might forgive injury, but they could not pass over insult, and they should agitate until his country had justice. In the name of his country, he defied the Duke of Wellington and his party. The thing is over (said O'Connell)—you have thrown down the gauntlet, and the iron has been hurled against us—way, it has entered our souls; we shall never forgive you until we destroy your power of doing harm, or of ever again stopping the march of the liberties of mankind.—From to-morrow my course is taken, and there is not a town or a village in Ireland, in which the old watchword of agitation shall not be raised; and if the result of that agitation be not to exhort from you those rights and immunities which the House of Lords dare not refuse to the people of England, we shall then, and not until then, raise the banner of reprobation. The honorable member sat down amid loud cheering from the ministerial benches.

THE HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION.—To every American reader, not only to every statesman and politician, but to every freeman capable of rightly estimating the institutions under which we live, no forthcoming work can be of greater interest than the only authentic History of the Constitution of the United States, from the lucid pen of JAMES MADISON, the first (or one of the first) of its great founders and architects. Of the value of such a work no one could be a better judge than Mr. Madison himself, and he has in his Will, providing for its publication, borne the most emphatic testimony on the subject, whilst directing the avails of the publication to be applied to purposes wholly disinterested, humane, and literary. We are indebted to a friend for a copy of so much of the Will of the illustrious deceased, (dated April 15, 1835) as relates to this work; in which, as follows, we are sure that our readers will find much to interest them.—*National Intell.*

"I give all my personal estate of every description, ornamental as well as useful, except as hereinafter otherwise given, to my dear wife; and I also give to her all my manuscript papers, having entire confidence in her discretion and proper use of them, but subject to the qualification in the succeeding clause. Considering the peculiarity and magnitude of the occasion which produced the Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, the characters who composed it, the Constitution which resulted from their deliberations, its effects during a trial of so many years on the people living under it, and the interest it has inspired among the friends of free government, it is not an unreasonable inference that a careful and extended report of the proceedings and discussions of that body, which were with closed doors by a member who was constant in its attendance, will be particularly gratifying to the People of the United States, and to all who take an interest in the progress of political science and the cause of true liberty. It is my desire that the report made by me should be published under my authority and direction; and, as the publication may yield a considerable amount beyond the necessary expenses thereof, I give the net proceeds thereof to my wife, charged with the following Legacies, to be paid out of that fund only, &c. &c."

THE RATHBUN FORGERIES. The Post Master of Buffalo states that his clerks have been in the habit of delivering such notices of protests as were called for by Mr. Rathbun or his clerks; and under the following circumstances.—It frequently happens that individuals having notices of protest refuse to take them from the office, saying they belonged to another party. It finally passed into a habit with the clerks to deliver to Mr. Rathbun or his clerks such notices as they said belonged to him to pay, when they had not already been delivered to the person addressed. This accounts for the fact that Rathbun contrived to conceal his forgeries long after large amounts of forged paper were said to be protested in New York.

OUR TRADE WITH THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—VAN BUREN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The following statement presents an interesting view of the operation of the West India commercial arrangement made by Mr. McLane under Mr. Van Buren's instructions. It may not be irrelevant to the subject to recapitulate some of the circumstances connected with this transaction, so utterly disgraceful to the administration by which it was effected, and so disadvantageous to the country at large. It was long the policy of the United States to establish, in her commercial relations with foreign States, the principle of entire reciprocity. To this end, we have offered by our acts of Congress, that, if any nation will admit our vessels into her ports without discriminating duties, we will, forthwith, admit her vessels upon the like terms. Several nations have acceded to this offer, and the principle has been incorporated into several treaties.

England refused to agree to terms so equal, until, in the year 1815, she was forced to adopt them; Mr. Huskinson, her minister, observing, that, "after a long struggle to counteract the navigation system of America, without, in any degree, relaxing our own, Great Britain found it necessary to adopt the system of reciprocity." But she expressly excepted her West India Islands from the operation of this principle; long varying her contrivances, with the sole view of keeping the trade in the hands of British ship owners.

Many fruitless attempts at negotiation were made. In 1817, the British wished to give the trade a circuitous direction, through their northern provinces or the island of Bermuda, in British bottoms, to the exclusion of American vessels. To accomplish this, they at first proposed to reserve to themselves, the right to vary their imports, upon our productions, at pleasure, in different colonies; so that the same articles might be made to pay a higher rate of duty when transported directly in American bottoms than when circuitously in British. This was firmly resisted, and the British, in the negotiations of 1818, expressly and unqualifiedly abandoned it. It was relinquished too, by the acts of Parliament of 1822 and 1825, and never renewed until the negotiations of Mr. McLane in 1830.

The consequences, the suspension of the direct trade between the United States and the British colonies, were infinitely more injurious to the British commerce than to ours. Neither the exports, navigation, nor revenue of the United States suffered diminution. The evil effects of the suspension became known to the ministers who declared their conviction that the interest had been injurious to the colonies, without being useful to the rest of the empire.

In this state of the case, the administration of Mr. Adams came to a close, and Gen. Jackson came into office. During the presidential canvass, the condition of our commerce with the British colonial ports, became a favorite theme of electioneering rhetoric, and Mr. Adams's administration was falsely accused of having lost the West India trade; whereas they had only resisted the domineering encroachments and the unequal proposals of Great Britain. The Government of the United States was declared by Mr. Van Buren, in his instructions to Mr. McLane, "to have been in the wrong, in too long and too tenaciously resisting the right of Great Britain to impose duties in her own colonies, and in omitting to accept the terms offered by the act of parliament of 1825. You will therefore," continues Mr. Van Buren, in a spirit which should call up the blush and indignant scorn of every American cheek,—"you will therefore see the propriety of possessing yourself fully of the explanatory and mitigating circumstances connected with these causes, that you may be able to obviate as far as practicable, the unfavorable impression which they have produced." Out upon the ignominious traitor to his country's honor and interest!

After stating the condition of the trade, and greatly exaggerating the disadvantages of its operation on the interests of the U. States, Mr. Van Buren proceeds,—"It is the anxious wish of the President to put an end to a state of things so injurious to all parties. He is willing to regulate the trade in question upon terms of reciprocal advantage, and to adopt for that purpose, those which Great Britain has herself elected, and which are prescribed by act of Parliament of 5th July 1825."

To complete this picture of meanness, sycophancy, and duplicity, on the part of Van Buren, we need only refer to his well known allusion to our party dissensions; to his representation that the conduct of the former Government of the United States was the act of a party, which the nation had judged and condemned, and his reference to Gen. Jackson's administration as another party, favorable to Great Britain.—"To set up the acts of the late administration," said Mr. Van Buren, "as the cause of forfeiture of advantages, which would otherwise be extended to the people of the United States, under existing circumstances, is unjust in itself, and could not fail to excite their deep indignation."

Here a functionary of a great and independent nation places himself in the attitude of a suppliant before Great Britain for privileges to be extended to the people of the United States,—beseeching her to take into consideration the mitigating circumstances of the case—and not to exerce the deepest sensibilities of the poor people of the United States, by refusing the privileges for which they sue.

In the whole history of diplomacy, we know of nothing so abhorrent to a nation's dignity as this. Such language should stamp the author with indelible infamy.—But it is not fully characteristic of the servile and truckling spirit of the man, who considers it sufficient glory to serve under such a chief as Andrew Jackson? What high minded American would not spurn the idea of employing such language towards our hereditary foe—deprecating her "unfavorable impressions," and humbly entreating her good will?

But what has been the effect of Mr. Van Buren's arrangement with Great Britain? The effect is rendered too apparent by the report of Mr. McLane, in March 1832, upon the call of the Senate; from which it is demonstrable, that during the year 1831, there were in the intercourse of

this country with the British, Swedish and Danish islands, and the northern provinces entries of 156,776 tons of American shipping, and 110,899 of foreign, (nearly all British); and of departures, 166,134 American tons and 110,899 of British or foreign. In the preceding year, 1830, before the arrangement of Mr. Van Buren, the American tonnage, in the same trade, was, of entries 204,416, and of foreign, but 5,542; of departures, American 199,476, and of foreign, but 16,360—the American tonnage having fallen off nearly 25 per cent., and the British having increased nearly 2000 per cent.

The following table of the foreign trade of Boston from 1830 to 1835 will show the injurious effect of Mr. Van Buren's treaty upon our community. It exhibits an astonishing increase of British vessels from the British provinces to the East of us:—

The arrivals at Boston from foreign Ports in 1830 were:—

| | |
|---|------|
| American vessels, | 618 |
| English " | 18 |
| Other Foreign " | 6 |
| Total | 642 |
| of which there were from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, | 122 |
| 1831, were:—Amer. vessels, | 667 |
| English " | 89 |
| Other For'n " | 10 |
| Total, | 766 |
| From Nova Scotia, | 101 |
| 1832, were:—Amer. vessels, | 842 |
| British " | 211 |
| Other For'n " | 11 |
| Total | 1064 |
| From Nova Scotia, | 256 |
| 1833, were:—Amer. vessels, | 797 |
| British " | 254 |
| Other For'n " | 15 |
| Total, | 1066 |
| From Nova Scotia, | 287 |
| 1834, were:—Amer. vessels, | 830 |
| British " | 309 |
| Other For'n " | 17 |
| Total, | 1156 |
| From Nova Scotia, | 341 |
| 1835, were:—Amer. vessels, | 650 |
| British " | 430 |
| Other For'n " | 22 |
| Total | 1302 |
| From Nova Scotia, | 406 |

A comparison of the years 1830 and 1835 presents the following result:—

| | 1830. | 1835. | Increase. |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| Amer. vessels, | 618 | 850 | 232 or 37 1/2 per cent. |
| English " | 18 | 430 | 412 or 2300 " " |
| Foreign " | 6 | 22 | 16 or 266 " " |
| No. Scotia, &c. | 121 | 456 | 365 or 301 " " |

It will thus be seen that in 1830 the proportion of American vessels to the whole number was 96 per cent.

In 1835 it was only 65 " "

The proportion of English vessels in 1830 was only 3 " "

And in 1835 it had risen to 33 " "

The arrivals from Nova Scotia in 1830 were 19 " "

And in 1835 they had risen to 37 " "

RIOT IN CINCINNATI.—There was a riot in Cincinnati on Saturday night, July 30th. A large concourse of people assembled, when a president and Secretary were appointed, and resolutions passed to go forth with to Mr. Birney, an Abolitionist's office, and destroy the press, &c. They accordingly commenced operations by breaking and tearing every thing to pieces, in the second and third story of the building, stove all the windows out, and scattered his papers and books, in the street, and burned a number of them. The next movement was to leave out the press, at which a most tremendous shout was raised; and hitching a rope to it, they hauled it to the river, broke it to pieces, and threw it to the bottom. They then destroyed some negro houses—but the Mayor threatening to order the police to shoot the first man who made further disturbance, the mob dispersed and the city became quiet.

More Mob Spirit.—On Sunday night last a large number of persons were congregated in front of the Franklin House, on Main street, near Fourth, under the impression that James G. Birney was secreted in the house. They demanded a search, and a committee of several persons was appointed, who after examining every room in the house reported that he was not there. The assemblage was then addressed by the worthy Mayor, who urged upon them the propriety and necessity of their dispersing and going home, which they accordingly did. The town has been quiet and orderly ever since.

That portion of the mob which assailed the negro houses on Saturday night was chiefly composed of boys and quiet young men. One of the houses which was most injured, the "swamp," was a grocery or drinking shop, kept by a black person.—Every thing in the shop was destroyed, and the house was much mutilated. They were more incensed against this tenement than any other, because of a belief existing among them that it was from it that the gun had been fired.

It is a subject of general surprise and felicitation among our citizens, that so large a mob, after becoming excited, and after having one of their number severely shot, did not commit more violence and proceed to greater extremes than they did. Independently of the strong and universal opposition that our citizens have to mobs of all kinds, and the great mortification and regret entertained that one should have occurred among us, few seem to feel dissatisfied with the result, or the slightest sympathy for the sufferers. It is possible that in one or two instances decent and well behaved black families may have shared in the injuries inflicted, but in all such cases, (if there were any,) we believe them to have been the result of accident, and by no means within the design of the mob. The Rioters seem only to have aimed at the profligate. But, however good their intentions may have been, their course was illegal, full of danger, and destructive of good order, and therefore deserves the loud reprobation of every good citizen.—We sincerely hope that Cincinnati will be disgraced by no more mobs.—*Cincinnati Whig of Aug. 2d.*

MORE FACTORIES.—The New York Express states, that a company of gentlemen from Boston have recently purchased a large quantity of land in the city of Hudson, upon which they will proceed forthwith to erect Cotton Factories.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS.—By a statement of the Treasury Department on the first of the present month, the surplus amounted to forty millions two hundred and thirty thousand, five hundred and seventy six dollars and eighteen cents.

CHIEF JUSTICE SAVAGE.—The New York papers mention, that Judge Savage has signified his intention of resigning his station as Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of that State. The causes which prompt this course are entirely of a domestic nature. He is a learned and upright Judge, and for fourteen years has adorned the juridical annals of New York.

A Startling Fact.—When Messrs. Ingham, Brien, Calhoun, &c., were turned out of Jackson's Cabinet, to make room for Mr. Van Buren and Kendall & Co., the expenditures of the Government increased to upwards of sixteen millions of dollars, and have continued to increase, until they now amount to forty millions. If under the protection of Jackson, Mr. Van Buren authorizes such monstrous extravagance, should he be chosen President, where will be the surplus revenue belonging to the People?

RESCUE OF SLAVES.—Two female slaves were hustled from the Supreme Court room in Boston last week. It seems that the slaves arrived in Boston from Baltimore in the sch. Cluckasaw. Being missed by their owner, an agent was sent on to arrest them, and on their sch. arriving, the agent requested the Captain to keep them on board until he could institute a process to recover them. An officer was sent on board with a writ for their discharge, and they were taken to the Court Room on Monday. The judge thought that under the circumstances the captain had no right to detain them, and was saying that they must be discharged. At this moment the agent said he should take them under a new process, when the colored persons present were very active and started off, where neither the Court, or officers, or agent has been able to find them. The excitement was very great and the Anti Slavery Convention was not allowed to be holden.—So they go.

NARROW ESCAPE. On Friday morning, at 2 o'clock, a stage left Troy for Boston. When about a mile and a half east of the former city, one of the passengers sitting upon the box with the driver, discovered that the stage was out of the road and on the top of an embankment, several feet in height and of considerable width; designed as a protection from an abyss of over one hundred feet which yawned below. After the passengers had left the stage, and the driver had backed it a little farther, the hindwheels ran off the bank, the king bolt came out, and the body of the coach was precipitated down the bank and rocks about 120 or 130 feet, and literally dashed to pieces on the dry rock by the side of the water. The baggage was mostly lost, and the proprietors, Messrs. Baker and Walker, have paid \$500 to the passengers as a remuneration. *N. Y. Com.*

AN AVALANCHE.—We are indebted, says the Locomotive Free Press, to the politeness of an intelligent and respectable friend of ours for the following particulars of an avalanche which recently occurred on the Alleghenies:

"On the 20th June, during a terrible thunder storm on Locomotive creek, in this county, near the residence of Mr. William King, at the instant of an electrical shock, the clouds discharged a column of water upon the face of the mountain, about 700 above its base; which brought down rocks, mud, trees, &c., and uncovered three strata of iron ore at its out crop. The angle of the mountain is 45 to 50 degrees.

"Mr. King's son was looking in the direction of the mountain at the time. He says instantly upon a vertical flash of lightning the water spouted up from the face of the mountain 100 to 200 feet high. No doubt it appeared so to him. But it is reasonable to suppose that it was a column of water discharged from the clouds.

"Rocks measuring from one to fifteen cubic yards were torn from their beds and swept unresistingly down the side of the mountain, carrying trees three feet in diameter, and every thing which obstructed their path, before them, making a ravine in the side of the mountain of 60 to 100 feet in width, and 10 to 20 in depth."

We do not know whose indignation is poured out in the following paragraph. It comes from the country, and was probably written for the village weekly by some crabbed bachelor lawyer of the cross grained species, who found he was "no match for a woman"—and so magnified—in his malevolence—an amusing folly into a heinous crime. But to the paragraph.

A Bustle is neither more nor less than a huge bundle of cotton, and is placed on the small of the spine, making the fair one who is foolish enough to wear it, appear broken backed. We admit that a female cripple stirs the fountains of compassion in the other sex as quick as any thing, but the "counterfeit presentment" thereof—the voluntary assumption of deformity—is offensive and indecate. No device, ever originated by Folly or Fashion, (the terms are synonymous) violate good taste so completely as this abominable bustle. A carriage box a la militaire upon a lady, would be more becoming; the hump on the camel is symmetry itself compared with it; and it is to be hoped that the fair of this land, who are liberally endowed by nature with charms "beyond the reach of art," will at once loff the vile excrescence, nor longer make the judicious

grieve to see God's image, So blemished and defaced."

WHALING AT SALEM.—The Landmark gives an account of this business which will surprise many persons. They have now fifteen vessels, 11 of which eight are ships; tonnage, 3500; and involving a capital of \$300,000. These have done well, and further investments are proposed. All the vessels are now absent. Two of them belong solely to Mr. Phillips, who proposes to add two more.